

HUNGARY

*Budapest Wednesday May 1, 1907.
An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.*

VOL. V. No 9.

Hungary and Its People.

The History of Hungary.

Ezeréves . . .
. . . Magyar-
ország . . .

ALL THIS of course only took place after bloody fights. Heathenism did not die at once. Among the masses opposition arose, and chiefs of tribes who were dissatisfied with the new order of things appealed to arms again and again. Sometimes in the Trans-Danubian parts, sometimes in Transylvania or in the districts of Maros and Kőrös arose an uproar against Stephen's reforms, and the rising had to be quenched with blood and iron.

All this checked only for the moment the activity of the king who, along with ecclesiastical reforms, gave effect to thorough military, administrative, judicial and economic changes which completely transformed public and social life.

To him belongs the institution of counties (vármegye), which at first served purely military purposes and the protection of the land, but in the course of centuries, adapting itself to the changed situations and needs of the time, became a special national Hungarian institution and found its way everywhere where the Hungarian dominion had struck root. At first however it was especially a factor



Photo by Erdélyi.

PETER DE RÁTH,
President and General Manager of the Kassa-Oderberg Railway Co.

in the protection of the land and comprised those classes of the people who performed military services for the king, and in return for these received grants of land and castle-property.

In the county the king acquired that standing belligerent power with which he crushed intestine disturbances and could carry on his wars against external enemies. Stephen did not aim indeed at conquests, but he had several times to measure himself with foreign foes.

He carried on wars with the Bessenyös and the Poles, his greatest war however

being with the German emperor, Conrad I. In this victorious war he extended the bounds of his empire to the west even to the farther side of the Leitha and Moravia, as far as the Fischa.

Shortly after this the only son of the king, and the heir to the throne died. Prince Imre's education been had conducted with considerable love and care by the king, and the blow crushed him entirely, and as he was infirm, caused the last days of his life to pass away in sorrow. (To be continued.)

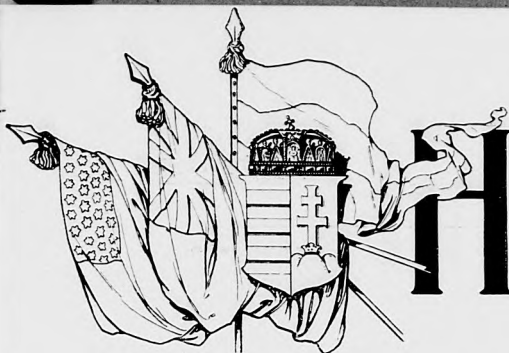
RESPONSIBLE PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR

EUGENE GOLONYA,

VIII. CSEPREGHY-UTCA 2. BUDAPEST.

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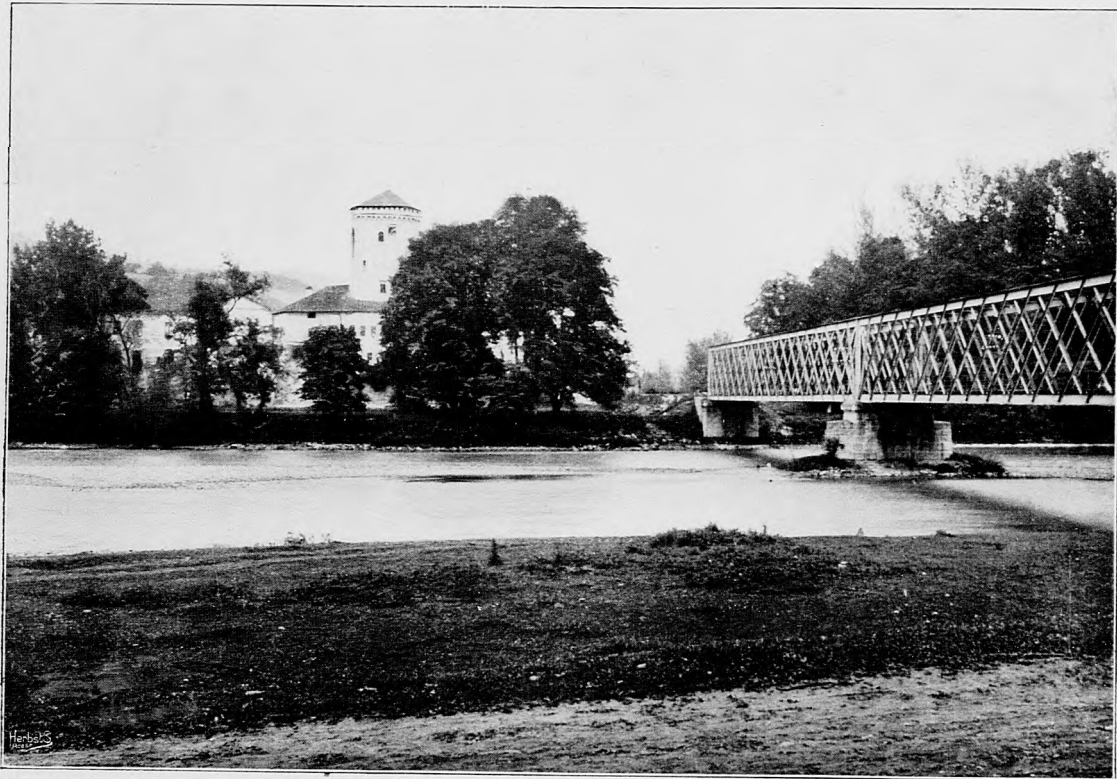
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BUDATIN NEAR ZSOLNA. (All the High-Tátra Photos are by Edward Filla.)

Count Apponyi and the Nationalities.

COUNT Albert Apponyi Minister of Religion and Public Instruction delivered the other day a momentous speech in the House of Commons, in support of his measure, which aims at effecting a radical change in administration and training in elementary schools, and chiefly the bettering of the condition of elementary school teachers by preparing a new scale of salaries.

His Excellency's speech was mainly directed against the political faction of the Roumanian nationalists, who oppose the introduction of that section of the bill now before Parliament, which provides for the teaching of the Hungarian language in their schools. The unintelligible, blind hostility shown to his reasonable proposals by the subversive doctrinaires of the various provinces which they represent, was completely quashed on this occasion.

His Lordship managed not only to inflict a defeat on the hostile party but also deprived them of the weapons on which they relied.

And as for the parallel languages, which aroused most opposition among the Roumanian representatives, the question was illuminated by sound examples of the prevailing Western school system. By his extremely forcible arguments, he made it appear an easy task to prove to the nationalists the foolishness and the absurdity of their political views in this vital matter.

The position taken up by them, that the intro-

duction of Hungarian as a parallel language into their elementary schools, is pedagogic nonsense, was strongly repudiated by the noble Count. On the contrary the new measure aims at the enlightenment of the Roumanian population, which attains at present a very low level of intellectuality and is to be pitied on account of its ignorance of the Hungarian language. For if they, the people, were given the proper and necessary opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of the national tongue, they could move out of the remote, hidden villages and emerge from the barren, unfertile hills, where they are leading now a most wretched existence. The knowledge of the Hungarian language makes intercourse easy in this country and fits them to look for new resources and to better their condition of life.

In introducing the bill therefore, Count Apponyi was prompted solely by a sublime philanthropical feeling for which the nation grateful to him.



Peter Ráth de Ruttkai

aulic Councillor and President of the Kassa-Oderberg Railway Company whose portrait we publish was born in 1842 and is descended from an old patrician family.

On concluding his studies at the Technical University he was employed in the construction of the Pest-Losoncz Railway. Later on he joined the

Kassa-Oderberg Railway Co., taking at once a prominent position in its management. He retained his post there until the compromise with Austria in 1867 was completed, when he entered the service of the Hungarian Government.

This Government post offered a wide scope for his activity and he made himself highly conspicuous by his constructive ability during the regimes of several Ministers of Commerce. In 1888 the office of Managing Director on the Kassa-Oderberg Railway becoming vacant, on the recommendation of Gabriel Baross, then Minister of Commerce Mr. Ráth was appointed to fill this responsible post.

Subsequently he was promoted to the position of General Manager, which position he is still occupying.

In 1880 his Majesty the King conferred upon the Right Honourable Mr. Ráth, the Francis Joseph Order, and in 1894 he was ennobled. Two years later he was appointed Aulic Councillor in recognition of his valuable services.

Mr. Ráth deserves special credit for promoting the prosperity and happiness of the province of High-Tátra. His intelligent and well directed activity in bringing under the notice of foreigners the scenic grandeurs of this magnificent mountain-region has resulted in a large influx of visitors from abroad, thereby increasing traffic and promoting indirectly the prosperity of the neighbourhood.

Mr. Ráth has also displayed exceptional ingenuity in rendering the wonderfully picturesque scenery of the High-Tátra accessible to visitors and tourists and in providing for their comforts by a number

of magnificent and luxuriously appointed Hotels built at his instigation.

In recognition of the long list of his brilliant achievements he was elected some years ago honorary member of the Kárpát Association and was presented with the freedom of several cities of this district, for which he has worked so effectively.

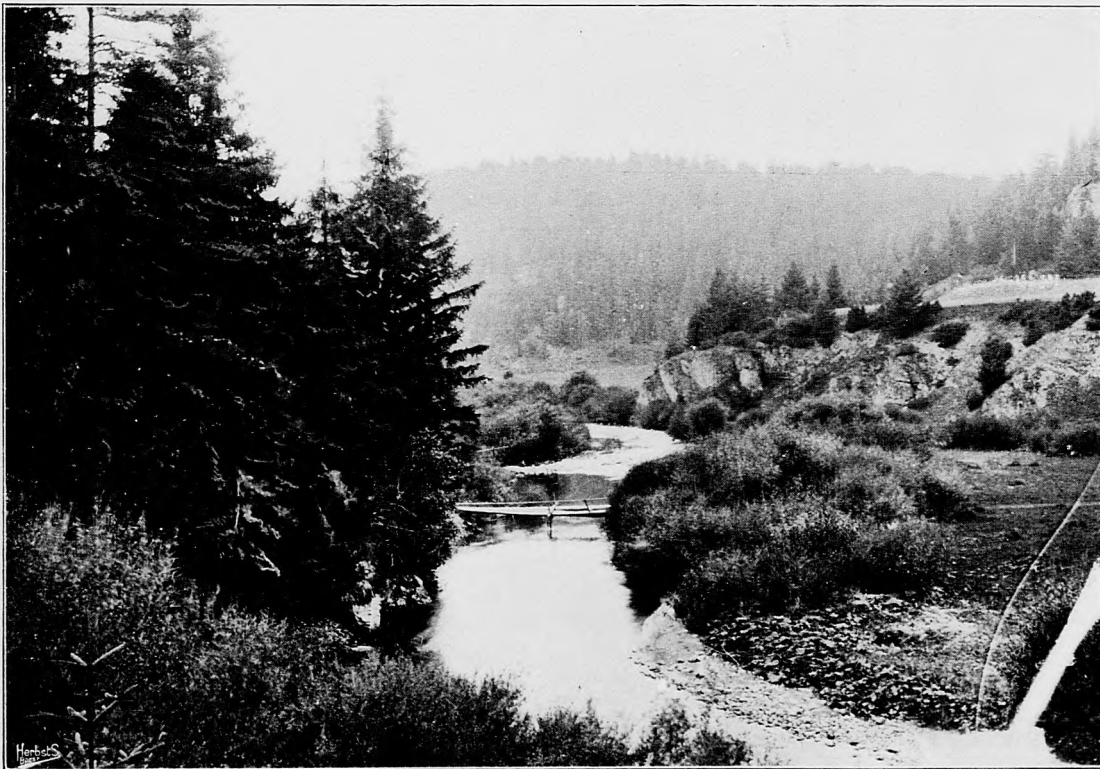
JULIUS SZEKULA,
Chief Superintendent, Royal Councillor.



Hungarian Music in Australia.

A HUNGARIAN living in a distant strange country, feels only happy to meet people there, who are not entirely unfamiliar with his own land. I shall never forget, with what intense pleasure and how unexpectedly it happened to me, to find in Australia a little band of highspirited men, with fine artistic taste, not only willing to discriminate between German, Austrian, and Hungarian, but real friends of Hungary and enthusiastic lovers of our original national music — so full of life, love and sentiment.

Not long ago, I had the pleasure of attending at a concert at Mr. A. Adams' in Melbourne, in honour of Mr. Hauszegger Árpád (Engineer, representing Messrs. Ganz and Co. Ltd. of Budapest) to welcome him on his return from Hungary. On this occasion, the Zingari-Amateur-Orchestra performed a really excellent selection of Hungarian music, and made us Hungarians immensely happy



THE VÁG VALLEY BETWEEN NYCHODNA AND KIRÁLYLEHOTA.

to be able to enjoy — on the shores of the Great-Southern-Ocean — the sweet songs of our beloved distant home.

Mr. A. Adams a well-known member of Melbourne society, is a central figure among our Australian friends. He is the Hon. Secretary of the Zingari Amateur Orchestra and a first class cimbalom-player. Mr. Adams learnt that instrument in Budapest and brought out the first Sunda-cimbalom to Australia a few years ago. He is equally master of the piano, flute, violin and double-bass and his lovely home at St. Kilda-Beach, is the

The High-Tátra.

AMONG the many delights enjoyed by the Eighty Club last year, they speak with high enthusiasm of the chief watering-place and health-resort of Hungary. True their visit was paid in September when the weather was already cold, whereas July and August are more pleasant for visitors who go there merely for pleasure; and there is an amusing account of how one of them, Mr. Newbold, went a-fishing. But their eulogies were not confined to the bold ruggedness of the scenery;



THE VÁG VALLEY NEAR KIRÁLYLEHOTA.

meeting place of the friends of Hungarian music. The next most prominent member of the Orchestra is Mr. A. Kraetzer, an accomplished violinist, who plays such difficult Hungarian pieces as «Lavotta szerelme» with real deep feeling and masterly ease. Mr. J. C. Dunlop a smart and clever «Klarinétos» though he has never been in Hungary, is an excellent Csárdás-player, always managing his instrument with great skill and originality.

The event at Mr. Adams' brought together a large and distinguished audience around the little group of happy Hungarians of which the shining star was Mrs. Clemens of Temesvár, the most charming Hungarian lady in Australia.

Adelaide, 10th. March 1907. CHARLES GUBÁNYI.

Joseph Jetteb Ladies' Hairdresser — Hölygfodrász, Budapest, IV., Párisi-utca 2. English spoken.

they appreciated the fact that Hungary possesses mountain territory of great interest to the climbing tourist, who is content with excursions of a moderate extent, and also health-resorts which may well rival Marienbad, or any other known «kurort» in Europe.

It is most remarkable that, with so much lying close at hand, Hungarians throw away their time and money in foreign countries; health, pleasure, amusement, all that makes an out-door life agreeable and invigorating are at their very doors.

The granite peaks of the Tátra, rising to a height of nearly 9000 feet, form wonderful valleys and lonely lakes, more or less accessible, more or less remote. Though snow is perpetual in some of the loftier gullies, it disappears from the mountain-tops in the height of summer, and there is no trace of a glacier anywhere.

Pine-forests abound in all directions, and various willows and birches are found as usual at these altitudes. The winter, though long, lasting for at least 5 months, is not to be despised; indeed for some invalids it is quite the best time; but the district and its possibilities are not yet well enough known.

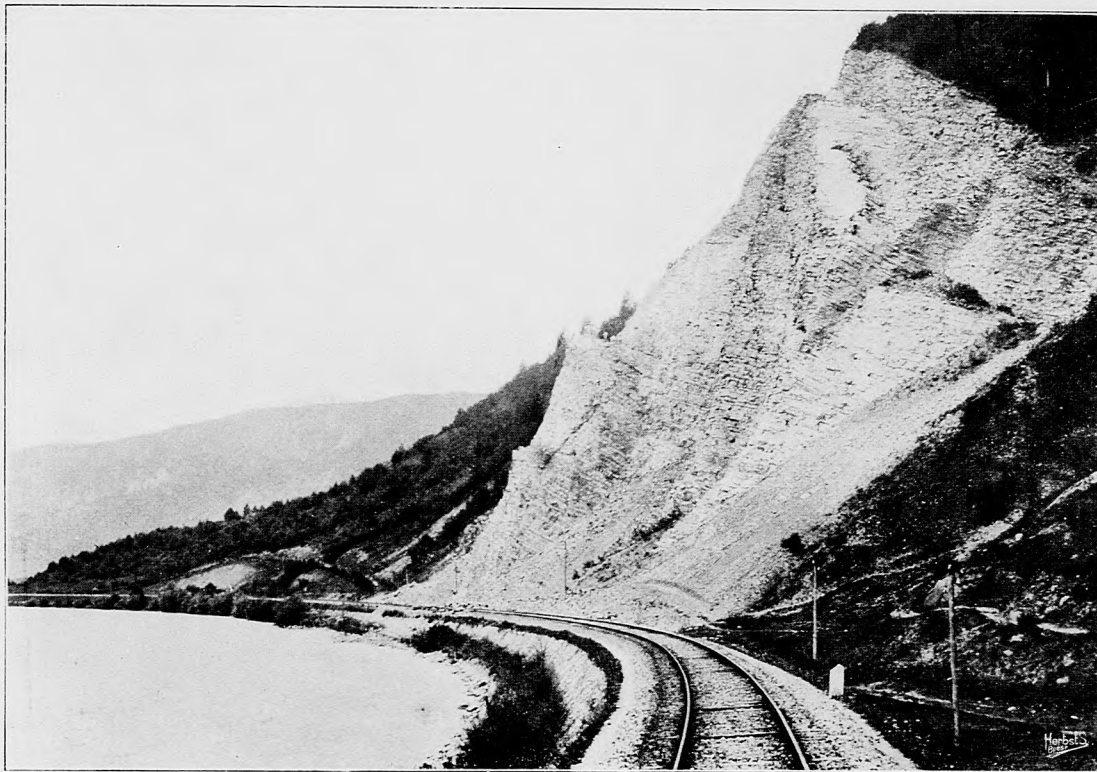
The spring is most delightful, and by the beginning of May it is possible to have a very good time, the climate being equable. The summer is often very warm.

The best approach to the Mountains for travel-

with a fine Hotel established by the «International Sleeping Car Co.» and plenty of accommodation. This is the most popular resort of all, every kind of sport being available, and the appointments in every way excellent. A finely situated race-course provides amusement in July; and the Sanatorium is one of the best buildings of its kind.

Lake Csorba (4430 ft.) is reached from Csorba-Station by a rack-and-pinion railway or from Tátra-Füred by the famous Clothilde Road.

Lake Csorba is the richest gem of the High-Tátra. It lies in a charming valley surrounded by high



THE VÁG VALLEY BETWEEN RÓZSAHEGY AND FENYŐHÁZA.

lers coming from the north is the Oderberg-Kassa Railway: from Vienna and the west via Zsolna through the lovely Vág völgy (see our illustrations): from Budapest there is a choice between the Miskolcz and Kassa route and that by Hatvan and Ruttká.

Three important health-resorts are Ó-Tátra-Füred (3335 ft.) with mineral-springs, pine-cone baths, cold-water cure, lodging-houses, Cursaal &c; a famous social resort, lying at the foot of the Szalók peak: Új Tátra-Füred (3250 ft.) close by with its wonderfully bracing atmosphere, a great centre for tourists: and Alsó Tátra-Füred (3054 ft.) which, after several years oblivion, was revived in 1881, and has excellent mud-baths. The invalid as well as the tourist will find all arrangements up to date. Poprád-Felka is the nearest station.

Not much farther is Tátra-Lomnicz (2785 ft.)

mountains. Its banks are fringed by lovely pine-forests, which form a poetically beautiful ever-green setting to this pearl of the Tátra. *Lake Csorba Hotel* is also the property of the Sleeping Car Company and affords every comfort.



Countess Apponyi and Anti-Alcoholic Leagues.

THE QUESTION, vital to other nations besides Hungary, of checking the pernicious habit of over-indulgence in intoxicating liquors to which fortunately only some of the inhabitants of our villages are addicted, was raised the other day by Her Excellency the Countess Albert Apponyi wife of the Minister for Religion and Public Instruction

patroness of the Anti-Alcoholic Associations. For this purpose her Ladyship has decided to organise in the afflicted villages evening parties with an attractive and interesting programme of music, singing, lectures, and various other amusements, calculated to instil into the minds of these people a natural desire for refinement in their habits of life. This important programme will also include the teaching of economic science and the manufacture of industrial articles of different kinds at home, in connection with the ways and methods of disposing of finished goods.

The noble and magnanimous work of her Excellency will no doubt result in putting a stop to the debaucheries largely indulged in at present. Besides the moral effect it will have, it will also revive home industry, which is now falling into decay at certain places and thus restore to comfort and happiness many unfortunate families and individuals.



Industrial Art Exhibition.

THE SPRING Exhibition of the Industrial Art Association opened last week by Count Albert Apponyi, Minister of Religion and Public Instruction, may be very rightly termed the triumph of Hungarian Industrial Art, for it reveals an astonishing degree of perfection especially in art furniture and in certain lines of Home Industrial articles. The remarkable technical skill and wealth of artistic taste displayed in the dining rooms of Mr. L.

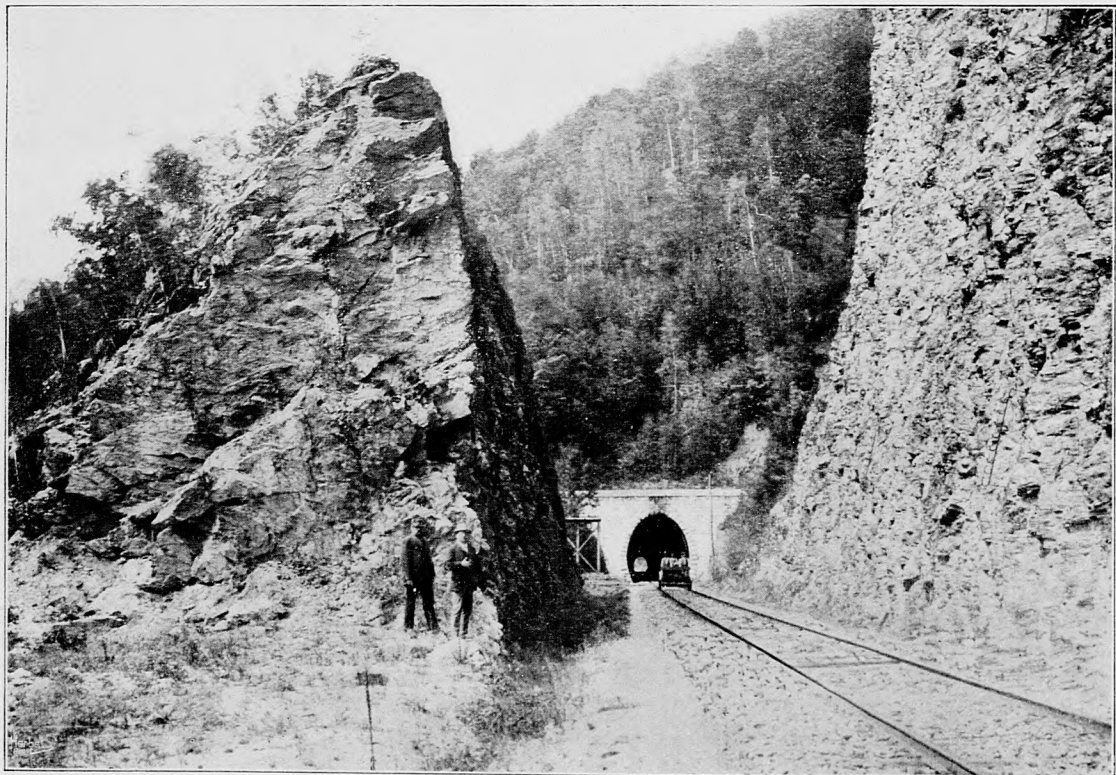
Szóllósi and Mr. D. Dénes appeal to us forcibly. Their highest merit is in the fortunate blending of the classic influence of old Hungarian characteristics with the progress of modern art.

Meritorious works in art furniture are exhibited by Mr. B. Vas, Mr. E. Jenő, Mr. M. Schmidt, Mr. M. Menyhért, Mr. T. Kántor, Mr. B. Fehérkuti, Mr. L. Dósa and Mr. T. Mócsai. Their tastefully appointed dining rooms, bedrooms and drawing rooms deserve serious attention on the part of the public. As for home industrial articles, high distinction has been achieved by Mr. A. Dékán in lace making. More than 200 Hungarian peasant girls work continually on such laces and embroideries, as display admirable workmanship and vividly reproduce in design, colouring and character the environment in which these girls live.

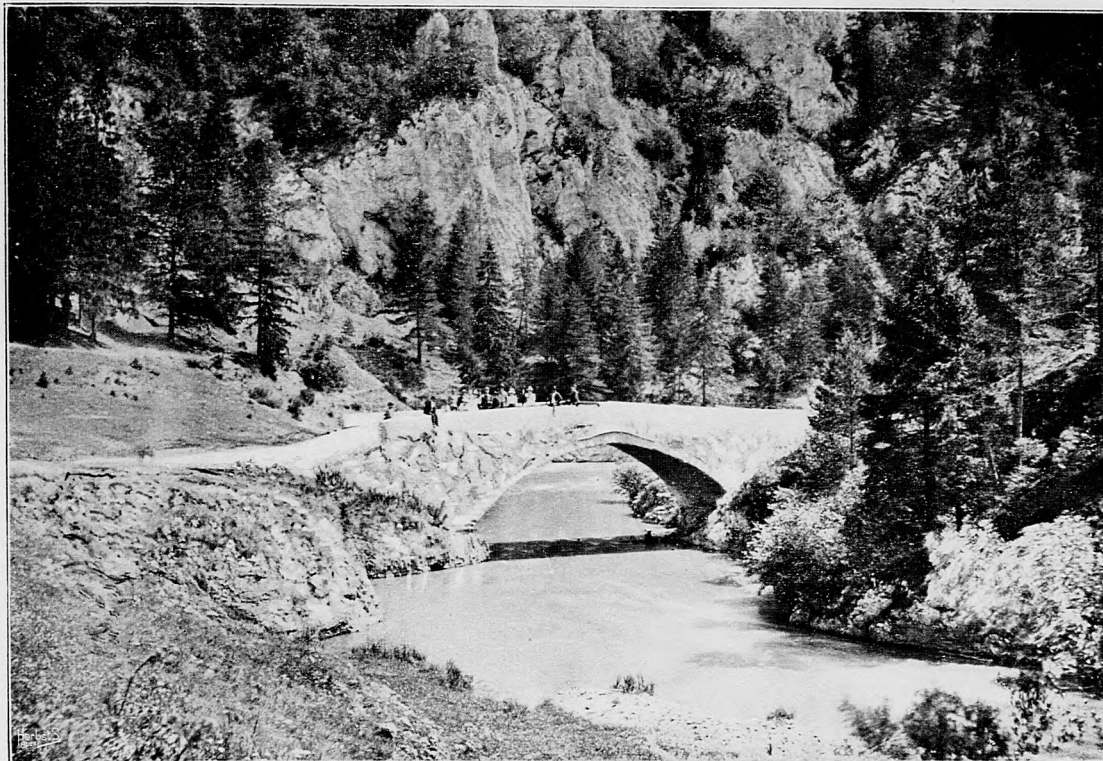
The exquisite laces made in Halas and Csetnek, of the latter of which we have already published an account with illustrations in one of our recent numbers, have already made a name as both in workmanship and beauty they are now only to be equalled by the Venetian and Brussels laces.

Such instances cannot fail to carry the conviction, that an impartial detailed and conscientious study of the condition of home industry would ultimately result in splendid commercial success.

Some branches offer a particularly wide field for the profitable employment of capital and such branches as are already at a high standard of artistic perfection may be easily developed for trade purposes. The subject of doing business in Home Industry, however has been greatly neglected.



THE FÖNIXHUTA TUNNEL.



THE HERNÁD RIVER NEAR IGLÓ.

ted up to recently and opportunities therefore are not appreciated in the degree they would and ought to be.



National Industrial Exhibition at Pécs.

It is reported to us, that the preliminary work of the National Exhibition to be held in Pécs this summer is so well advanced, that the Exhibition will to all appearance be completed by the 15th of May, which is the date fixed for the opening of the Exhibition.

The extensive agricultural pavilion, the machinery departments, the various buildings destined to hold the Exhibition of Hungarian steel Industry, Forestry, Education, Home Industry, Viniculture, etc. Further the magnificent palaces of Prince Frederick with large fishing tanks, the post and telegraph office buildings and a number of other important and interesting places providing for various sorts of amusements and entertainments are already complete, while the textile-industry hall, the concert hall, the grounds, for sports the wood industry pavilions and some other buildings are still in course of construction, but will be finished by the 15th of May.

The expenditure of the Exhibition amounts up till now to more than 1½ millions of korona. Part of the expenses will be covered by the voluntary contribution of landlords, merchants, private

individuals and finally by the city of Pécs and the Hungarian Government. Only recently Prince Michael Eszterházy contributed 10,000 korona to the exhibition fund.

Exceptionally lively interest is being displayed throughout the whole land in the coming Exhibition, which will be opened under very promising auspices by his Royal Highness Prince Frederick and her Royal Highness Princess Isabella, who have accepted the patronage of the Exhibition. Brilliant prospects of success are entertained by all and a number of persons of high rank and distinction, also bodies of various authorities and Institutions have indicated their wish to visit the Exhibition beforehand.

It will also be interesting to learn, that the Austro-Hungarian Chamber of Commerce in London is making efforts to induce Englishmen to pay a visit to the Exhibition. We sincerely hope they will respond to the invitation and we shall be able to extend a hearty welcome to a large number of our English friends.



London Notes

London, April 21th 1907.

A NEW and beautiful London is springing up around us, and no one can doubt but that the London County Council has done much towards the improvement in the widening of streets

By Sheena . .
Macdonald.

and the erection of splendid buildings. Some of the finest and handsomest edifices in the world are to be found in London and yet how many of these are through the exigencies of business shut out from adequate view. Witness St. Paul's Cathedral. What nobler pile can one wish to see: and what a sight it would be if the Churchyard, Cheap-side and Ludgate could all be removed.

But London is to be congratulated on the fact that



THE OVÁR CASTLE RUIN.

where such alterations are possible the work is carried out. Parliament Street has been widened and the fine new Government offices at the corner of Parliament Square built, while the splendid new War office laughs at the dusky Admiralty and Whitehall Palace opposite. The Strand widening has gone on apace and now the great entrance to the New Processional Way has been commenced at the south west corner of Trafalgar Square.

One reads of the vast amounts of money that are always being spent on beautifying the Capitals of Europe, but land there does not run to anything like a thousand pounds for one square foot as it does in some parts of the City of London. The

entrance to the Mall which is designed by Sir Aston Webb will be the finest ornament to Trafalgar Square.

The electric covered in trams are now branching out in all directions over the metropolis thanks again to the L. C. C. The whole tramway system will soon be electrified and in the meantime the L. C. C. has provided its officials with a smart «brass-bound» livery which gives an air of respectability to the staff of servants.

The past fine weather has brought out many elegant summer costumes.

Regent Street is one stream of charming gowns after lunch, the street toilets often bidding for far more attention than those shown in the windows. Velvets and corduroys in all shades are much in vogue while the paleish of truts in face cloths together with the lighter and airier combinations found many wearers. Lace collars and cuffs which are always favourites, are this season embroidered in ribbon work although many are extremely pretty the colour seems to give the lace a somewhat cheap appearance. They are new however, and will no doubt take on. Pheasants tail feathers have been much worn in the spring hats and I noticed the other day a lady wearing the plumes reaching below her waist. The curtained hat is still much worn the curtain being much wider than that worn last season.

Early in May through the courtesy of the Executive of the Writers' Club we hope to hold an Exhibition and sale of Hungarian work. The ladies' committee of the Anglo-Magyar Society will have charge of the arrangements and we hope for a great success.

The sale will be held in the new dining room of the club and Mrs. Bannerman and other ladies will entertain friends to tea in the Reception Room.



American Visitors in Hungary.

THE AMERICAN visitors, who arrived in Budapest about the middle of April and during their short stay visited several large cities in Hungary, before departing for America addressed a letter to Count Albert Apponyi. The contents of this letter run as follows: On concluding our journey in Hungary and departing from its charm-

ing Capital Budapest, we regard it as a most gratifying duty to be able to extend to your Excellency, the Hungarian Minister of Religion and Public Instruction, whose name we have already learned to esteem in our land, our most respectful greetings.

We are delighted to express to your Excellency the warm feelings of true sympathy aroused in our hearts during our short stay in Hungary and especially in the beautiful city of Budapest. We are also glad to have become acquainted with a flourishing State in Europe and we have had ample opportunity of learning to appreciate the sons of this nation: in the first line the members of the «Corda Fratres» the central committee of the Universal International Association and the Hungarian Department thereof.

We shall carry back to America the very happiest and lasting memories of the obliging manners and the cordiality of reception accorded to us by the Hungarian Department of the above Association. George Wolfgang, Edgar G. Evans, William F. Holman.



Hungarian Art

THE «Journal of the Society of Arts» (Great Britain) publishes a paper read by Mr. Lewis Felberman at the April meeting of the Society, in which he discourses freely on the subject of Hungarian Art. It is certainly an excellent thing that notice should be taken of such subjects abroad; but care should be given to presenting facts in such a form as will make them thoroughly acceptable, and easily appreciated. In the present case we suggest that there is rather too much crowded in to the paper to be easily



PALACE HOTEL TÁTRA-
LOMNICZ.

assimilated, especially by those who have no further opportunity of studying the subject matter. We would suggest to the author that a fuller treatment of Hungarian Art in its various subdivisions might be very useful. In the present instance we have every variety of Art introduced. A slight historical sketch is a prelude to the mention of the Corvina Library of King

Matthias, the existing volumes of which are among our most precious treasures; the possession of some of them is due to the labours of Professor Vámbéry; and we cordially endorse the suggestion that Lord Leicester might be induced to part with the one of the Mss. said to be in his possession.

Hungarian architecture requires separate treatment, for which we have at present no space. And indeed this is the case with the other subjects; for there is too much condensed into this paper, that unless we reprinted the ipsissima verba it would be very difficult to make a satisfactory precis.

We hope that Mr. Felberman or some other patriot will take this in hand, and give us some papers on the various branches of Hungarian Art with some attention to detail as well as reasonable criticism. A short monograph on Philip László, our great portrait painter, would be very welcome.

By the way we have not so much admiration for the statue of Baron Eötvös as for other work of the kind in Budapest.

*

Mrs. Hauskeep: Bridget, what do you mean by

all that disturbance down in the kitchen?

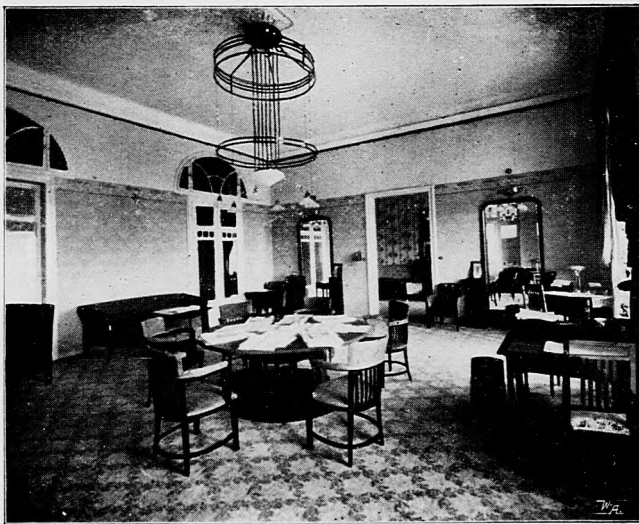
Bridget: Shure, it ain't me ma'am. It's Miss Ethel.

Mrs. Hauskeep: Oh! Has she got back from cooking school?

Bridget: Yis, ma'am, and she's gettin' ready to thry an' bile an egg, ma'am.

*

Our excellent Photos of the High-Tatra of this issen are all owing to Mr. Edward Filla Chief Controller of the Kassa-Oderberg Ry. Co.



READING ROOM IN THE PALACE HOTEL, TÁTRA-LOMNICZ.

Topical Notes

HIS MAJESTY the King accompanied by a suite of 300 travelled to Prague on the 12th of April for a stay of 12 days. Various opinions are current as to the political significance attaching to this visit, since it has never occurred during the fifty-nine years of his Majesty's reign that he has made so long a stay in the capital of any provincial state. This protracted stay flatters the Bohemians in no mean degree who are strongly inclined to term this visit a residence such as his Majesty makes in Vienna and Budapest.

*

His Majesty is expected in Budapest, as we are informed, about the middle of May, and will spend part of the time at Gödöllő. After fulfilling a ceremonial engagement at Vienna on June 4th, he celebrates the 40th anniversary of his coronation in Budapest, on June 8th but in a somewhat quieter and more subdued manner than was anticipated.

*

The city of Budapest was thrown into deep mourning by the death of Mr. John Halmos on the 18th of April.

Since the union of Buda and Pest, Mr. Halmos was the third Mayor of Budapest and retired with a well deserved pension only a year ago.

He joined the city service in 1873 and rose by degrees to the conspicuous position of Mayor. In this capacity great works are connected with his name. He freed Budapest from its financial diffi-

culties, guiding the city towards prosperity and to unexampled growth. He devoted his whole life to the progress and welfare of the capital and the wonderful manner, in which he carried out his mission and went through the magnitude of moral and material labour, commands the admiration of all of us.

*

Count Gábor Pejacsevich †.

We regret to receive from the Banus of Croatia and Slavonia Count Tódor Pejacsevich the sad announcement of the death at Marseilles of his uncle Count Gábor in his 67th year on April 15th. The departed nobleman was decorated with the Golden Spurs as Knight of the Imperial and Royal Chamber. The sad event removes from the best circles of Metropolitan Society a well-known and respected figure, whose memory will be preserved in many hearts. R. I. P.

*

Among other events the opening of the new Agricultural Museum in the Town Park in June will be prominent. We suggest that this will be a most interesting event for British Agriculturists to witness. What do the members of the Royal Agricultural Society say? This would be a pleasant and profitable little trip for some of the experts. The Eighty Club book speaks as follows:—

«This building covers a great area, and is intended to illustrate Magyar architecture as shown in some famous historic edifices of different periods. The interior contains a series of spacious, well-lighted halls, exhibiting all the various agricultural



THE SZOMOLNOK LAKE.

and natural products of Hungary... Nothing comparable to this Museum exists elsewhere in Europe. It contains everything that an agriculturist, landowner, or sportsman might care to find recorded or preserved in a national gallery of the country and its natural products».

*

In commemoration of the anniversary of Count Stephen Széchenyi's death a Requiem was given the other day in the Franciscan church by the «Széchenyi National Association» founded by students of the University.

The Requiem service was attended by a large public and among them sitting in the first row, which was covered with black draperies, were Count Adalbert Széchenyi Royal Privy Councillor and Andreas Buttkey Field Marshal on the retired list.

*

Under the presidency of Count Albert Apponyi and Paul Kiss de Nemeskéri, a Society was founded last month under the title of «Société Littéraire Française». The end and aim of this society consists in making known to the public the products of French literature by means of public lectures, the Society having already secured for this purpose the co-operation of some eminent French writers. The Society will further arrange free courses for the employés of its members, in which the French language and commercial correspondence will be taught, thus enabling the pupils to make use of the knowledge acquired in these courses, in international commercial life.

The society has been so fortunate as to secure on the occasion of its first lecture the collaboration of Hugues le Roux the talented and well known lecturer of Paris.

*

We congratulate sincerely our friend Mr. Julius Muzsa on his return as M. P. for the Dunapataj district, in succession to the late Francis Krasznay. Mr. Muzsa is well-known as an ardent Anglophile, who will be remembered with pleasure by many English visitors to Budapest, especially by those engaged in showing our men how football may be played.

*

«When you have a bad case abuse your opponent» is supposed to be a well-worn maxim. We do not know whether this idea entered the head



THE NEW HOTEL, LAKE CSORBA.

of Mr. Alexander Vajda the other day; when, as a representative of Roumanian subjects of the Hungarian Crown, he thought fit to indulge in the most vulgar and unrestrained abuse of that people which affords him hospitality and the protection of law and government. — But it is quite certain that, whereas many might have sympathised with the supposed grievances of these people, who are struggling against what they say will be injurious to their race, the proceedings of this degenerate scion of that ancient stock will alienate completely that sympathy which is always at the disposal of a minority even when most undeserved and altogether unreasonable. The fact is that Mr. Vajda objects to the Hungarian language being taught to Hungarian subjects. Well, if he does not like it — *let him take himself off to Roumania!*

*

The Peace Conference.

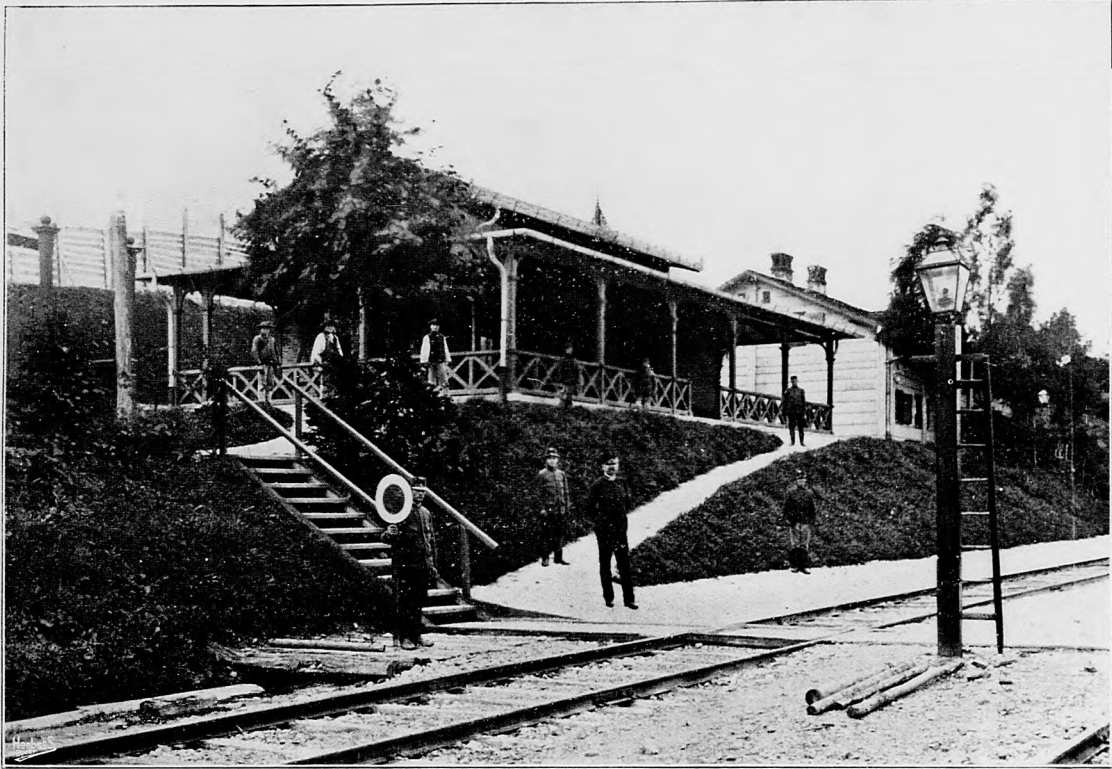
According to a statement published by the «Giornale d'Italia» Signor Tittoni, in the hope of stemming the strong contrary currents which threaten to wreck the practical usefulness of the projected Hague Peace Conference, is sounding Vienna and Budapest to ascertain whether Austria and Hungary are disposed to unite with Italy in initiating a proposal that the reduction of armaments should be considered at a distinct and special congress, to which only the Great Powers interested would be invited. No denial or confirmation of this report is obtainable at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Vienna.

*

Max Décsi, Voice Specialist.

Max Décsi is a living proof that merit must succeed in the end. Beginning his work in New-York unostentatiously, without blare of trumpet, he is perhaps one of the most successful teachers of recent times. He gets results, and the large number of his professional pupils on the operatic and concert stage, as well as in various churches, all certify to these results.

It may not be generally known that Mr. Décsi was born a very poor boy in Hungary, and for some years before his majority he studied singing in the Conservatory of Budapest, aided by a stipendium won in open competition of the vocal classes. Soon after his coming to America he associated himself with physicians who were mem-



FUNICULAR RAILWAY STATION, LAKE CSORBA.

bers of the Laryngeal section of the International Medical Congress. Mr. Décsi early demonstrated to that section some successful cures of laryngeal affection, accomplished through careful vocal exercise. Incidentally it is stated that Professor Krause, of Berlin, a member of the Laryngeal section of the Medical Congress, is at this time applying similar curative exercise to the voice of Kaiser Wilhelm.

*

Where Servants are Scarce.

Owing to the scarcity of servants, due to girls emigrating, 46 families in Nagy-Becskerek (Hungary) have combined to rent a common kitchen, where the cooking will be done for all the families together. Each family will pay about a shilling a day.

*

Dr. Joachim the famous Hungarian Violinist owing to weakness following influenza, is not to visit London this spring.

*

Over 3000 members have signed a petition to the council of the Royal College of Surgeons London asking that women should be admitted to the examinations.

*

Mr. Rockefeller has given to the town of Cleveland his summer home Forest Hill, as a public park, with an endowment fund. The sale or use of tobacco or liquor are to be barred.

A New Dictionary of English and Hungarian.

Edited by E. W. James and Z. Endrei.

THERE has long been felt a want of a Dictionary to complete the efforts of Mr. Bizonfy, whose work was found to be not only already out of date, but in some respects quite inaccurate. We therefore opened the first instalment of the book under notice (English-Hungarian) with much interest, full of hope that our needs were to be at last supplied. But we must frankly admit to grievous disappointment. The volume before us will require a most searching revision before it can be useful. But we will state some of the facts. First of all, no indication of the sound of the English words is given — a thing most necessary for the Magyar student. Next, the book abounds in orthographical mistakes — which is ruin to the value of any dictionary. Our Bookshelf

For example, opening the list of abbreviations on the first two pages, there are about 40 errors. The following pose as English: — rethorik (rhetoric), photographist (photography), indiaty (indicative mood), pirting (printing); while an examination of the last dozen words reveals extraordinary carelessness. *Tolvajnyelv* (thieves' argot or slang) is rendered by gallows, *üveghuta* is translated hunting, and so forth.

Turning the next page we find remarks on the English alphabet, in which we learn that there is no letter «d» and that h is called «edge». A cursory

examination revealed some 24 mistakes, of which the worst perhaps is the inclusion of four words under the «h mute» which have no business there.

We then looked at the list of irregular verbs at the other end, and found as we began to fear that it was most unscientifically compiled. Apart from such slips as «wass», «shared» for sheared, «split splitted» for spilled, «spilt spitted» for split, and «splilled» for splitted; we noticed the omission of strewn, hanged, sew, while shew was placed as if distinct from show; fraught has nothing whatever to do with fright; and a considerable number of words included as past participles as a matter of fact are merely adjectives. Many supposed obsolete forms were mistakes of the writers that used them; while it is necessary to assert emphatically that sung and sang are not interchangeable, nor are many similar words here included.

In the body of the work we find, glancing haphazard through the pages, a like need of careful revision (E. g. flanel, dravce, drunkennes, evidentail, excerptoin, exequy-, greed-gage, granedier, troblesome etc., etc.) and we see nothing better to suggest than calling in the first issue, and having the proofs recorrected throughout by some competent etymologist.

We cannot express the regret we feel that the gap at present unfilled, must remain with as a little longer.

Földvály Imre ajánlja férjédivat és fehérmű raktárát Budapest, Kossuth Lajos-utca 18. és Rákóczi-út 7. Most megjelent 25. kiadású árjegyzékemet bérmentve küldöm.

Balkan Exhibition in London.

ON MAY 4 the Earl's Court Exhibition will open, and it promises to excel in interest any previous exhibition. Four of the most picturesque races on the earth—the Servians, the Bulgarians, the Montenegrins, and the Old Japanese, in pigtails—will be seen in their national costumes engaged in typical industries and games. About a score of Bulgarian men and women have arrived unexpectedly at Earl's Court. They came from unknown mountainous villages in the Balkans and wear fantastic clothes. The men wear loose jackets of sheepskin, with the wool inside, and white trousers with stripes. The women—or girls—wear white dresses heavily adorned with gold lace. Both men and girls are dark and handsome. The chief man is a swarthy mountaineer, more than six feet in height, who acts as public crier in his native village.

Servia's Industries.

Servia will be represented by an extensive display in 12 sections of its leading industries. There will be an ethnographic museum, where national types and costumes will be shown, and the agriculture, mining, manufactures, wines, woodwork, whisky, vinegar, painting, sculpture, carpets, and tobacco of the country will be represented. But the feature of the exhibition that will probably attract most attention will be the representation in the Imperial Theatre of Old Japan. The theatre is being converted into a Japanese village, with a gorgeous pagoda, a magnificent temple, a Buddha



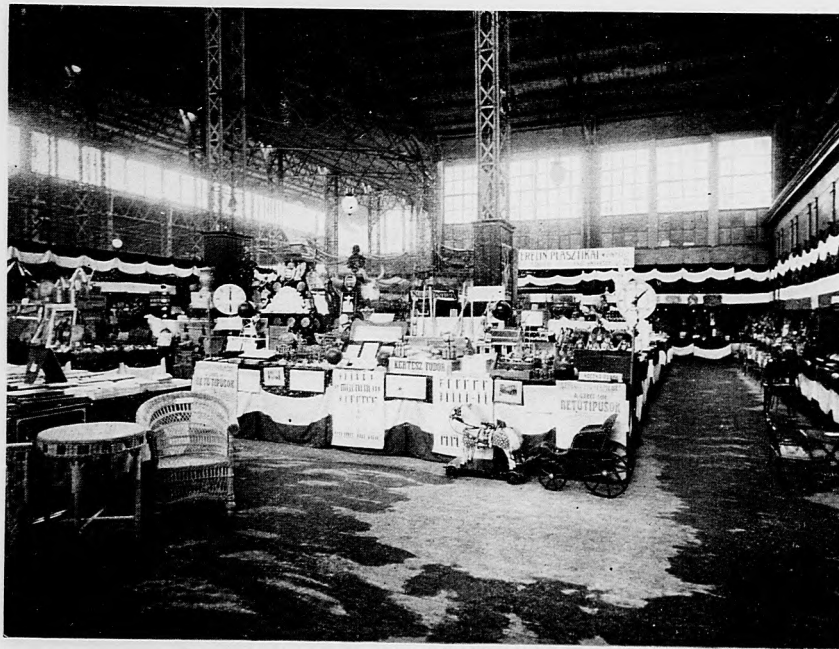
LAKE CSORBA.



STATIONERY EXHIBITION I.

about 40 ft. high, and Japanese houses. It will provide the most realistic picture of Japan that London has ever seen, and it will be Japan as it was before the adoption of Western methods a generation ago. About 80 Japanese are coming over to people the village. They are natives of Japanese villages out of the reach of European influence, and will wear the old native costumes, and it is said, the pigtail, which has vanished from the Japanese towns before the advance of Western scissors.

The Editor will have great pleasure in recommending English teachers to those in need of them.



STATIONERY EXHIBITION II.

An Exhibition of Stationery and Fancy Goods.

AS WE have already reported in our previous number an Exhibition was recently held by the Commercial Association of Budapest, in the Industrial Hall Town-Park.

In connection with the Exhibition (Spring Sale) annually held, the suggestion was made to introduce into Budapest, the method known as the «Leipziger Messe».

The scheme was then strongly supported by Joseph Mössmer, Secretary of the Commercial Association and Adalbert Szénássy, President of the Stationery Department of the above

Association and the result was, that the Exhibition held the other day on this system, surpassed the most sanguine expectations.

Encouraged thus by the favourable prospects a resolution was consequently passed by the Association to the effect, that this Exhibition should be made a permanent one embracing various lines of products such as hitherto have not been included in the list of articles exhibited. In this years exhibition several branches of art manufactures and a number of articles in the style of fancy goods were already included in the show.

The arrangement of the work was entrusted to a committee at the head of which stand Mr. M. Hirschfeld, Adalbert Szénássy and Mr. Bettelheim.

The participants, not including a few leading factories, were mostly small manufacturers and tradesmen.

The results of the sale to wholesale firms were fairly satisfactory, for 180 participants received altogether 2468 orders, the amount aggregating 238,653 korona. A great many orders were sent also from England and Germany.

On the first three days following the opening, the Exhibition was visited by several commercial and industrial chambers, the Department of the Board

of Trade for promoting Home Industry, the Hungarian Royal Commercial Museum and by Mr. Joseph Szerényi Secretary of State for Commerce.

Mr. Joseph Szerényi spent fully two hours in the Exhibition and spoke in high terms in acknowledgement of the splendid arrangements.

On his departure he was addressed on behalf of the Association by Dr. J. Kraemer, who conveyed to him the thanks of the committee for the moral and financial aid granted to the Exhibition. — The illustrations published in this number represent besides other forms the Exhibits of Mr. Adalbert Szénássy and Mr. Joseph Edward Rigler the well-known Stationery firms of Budapest and Mr. George Károlyi, Mr. Tódor Kertész whose show at the Exhibition in the Iparcsarnok was by far the prettiest and has attracted considerable interest from the public.



Emigration to America.

THERE is not only a steady but recently a rapid increase of emigration of Hungarian skilled workmen into America, who pretend to be unable to live at home, because of the complicated conditions of life. In view of the fertile lands possessed by this country and the rich natural resources yet unexploited, it sounds like a paradox, that the changed conditions of life and poverty should be put down as the main cause of increasing emigration from Hungary.

It must be conceded that life is becoming more expensive day by day and in some parts of the country the peasants and small landowners are trying their utmost to obtain a living in the sense in which it was understood a generation ago. To these people unfortunately America appears to be a land of promise,

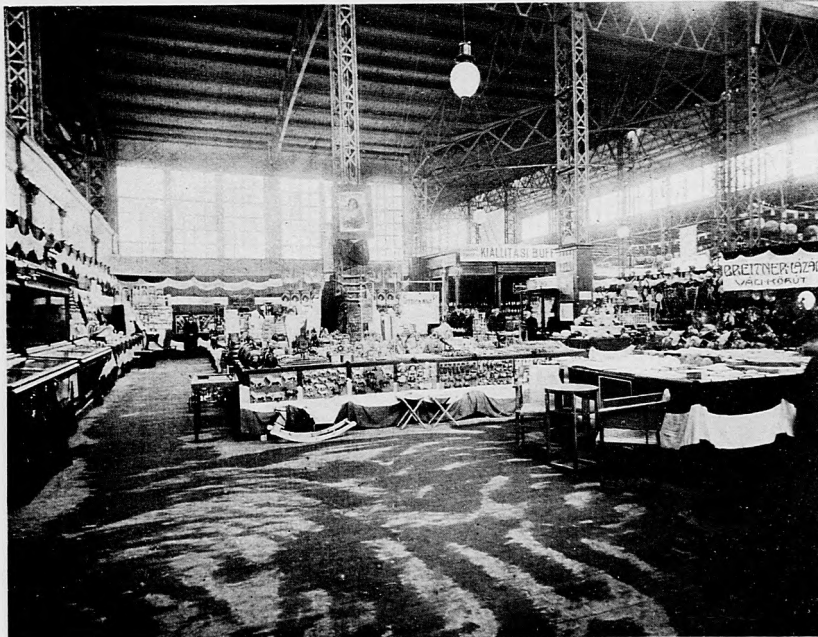


STATIONERY EXHIBITION III.

where, they erroneously believe, they will certainly rise to heights of prosperity.

There are some besides, who wish to go to the United States simply for gain, others for the sake of saving money and finally there is a third class, the largest in number who are misled by unscrupulous agitators. These unhappy victims incited by the brilliant prospects of life held out to them by unconscientious agitators sell off their little belongings, the proceeds of which would carry them to America, where they start a new life in all probability more wretched and miserable, than it has ever been at home.

Whatever the real cause of emigration may be the government is now considering seriously a legislative measure to put a check on emigration,



STATIONERY EXHIBITION IV.

the detrimental effects of which on the public welfare were ably demonstrated in a statement issued recently by Mr. G. Thirring Director of the Statistical Office of the City of Budapest. According to this official report the yearly loss incurred by Hungary through the annual exodus of 200.000 of the best type of Hungarian labourers amounted to 800 million korona.

While on the other hand, the savings remitted to Hungary by our countrymen, who live under the Stars and Stripes amounts to 200 million korona only.



Life of a Millionaire's daughter in America.

.. By Miklós Komlóssy ...

THE OTHER day I read in a newspaper, that a journalist interviewed all the European Rulers, asking them: which would be the happiest day in their life? And nearly all answered the same: The happiest day would be to live, like other people live! The millionaires' daughters are in the same plight. Often they would exchange their lives with a happy typewriter girl, or with some village beauty. Society puts so much duty on the girls, that a fair debutante nearly breaks down at the day's end exhausted.

Now we shall see what they have got to do the whole day!

America's proud daughters usually rise at 8 o'clock in the morning and in a short time they sit at the breakfast table, eating a hearty meal. American breakfasts are not like ours — a cup of coffee or tea and some bakery. There, they begin it with fruit, then comes oat- or corn-meal with toast, then a large piece of beefsteak, 2 or 3 boiled eggs in a glass. Coffee or tea is taken between meals. The breakfast ends with hot pancakes sugared or overflowed with syrup. It takes one nearly an hour to get through with it.

After breakfast her ladyship goes to her toilette-room, where the manicure or chiropodist and a Swedish masseuse, hairdresser, sewing girls, modiste and all such kind of people are awaiting her. At last about 10 o'clock she is ready with her toilette and mounts a horse or steps in to her carriage and takes a drive in the Central Park.

At 11 o'clock she learns some music, takes fencing lessons or she goes to some public library, or she goes «shopping». Greater shoppers than the American girls are nowhere in the world. They go to Tiffany's to see the finest jewelry a jeweller ever has got. Then to Macey's, one of the largest shops in New-York, where 3000 clerks and girls serve from 30 to 40 thousand people daily.

About 12 o'clock she takes some ice cream or buys candy and goes to the ladies' club to play a game of billiards. Yes! Billiards! And how! Some are experts and can make 100 or 200 points in a break. And how beautifully they can bend their bodies, when a difficult stroke is to be made. No wonder! They

are all athletic girls and every one is able to go to any Circus, should their father fail in business. After ice cream or billiard playing she takes her French lessons. They are very seldom good in the French language, but much better than in German. It is really funny, that the Americans are on good terms with the industrious Germans, but hate their language, on the other hand the Germans hate the Americans but use their language.

Now the fair girl — every American girl is fair — goes shopping again, orders many things, she does not need. Her room is full of bric à brac, but it makes no difference.

She throws some old ones in the backyard, poor people shall pick up something too. Later on, she visits some friends — Excuse me! lady friends — or goes to a matinée. Here I must say, the matinées are not in the forenoon, but at 2 o'clock. That is the time, when sentimental girls go to see their lovely «Barrymore» or «John Drew» or «Curley Bellew», the greyhaired fellow, who ran away to Australia with Mrs Brown Potter the distinguished and most beautiful wife of a millionaire, who got famous on account of her reciting a poem in the White House. But she became an actress anyhow and in England she was famous, like Mary Anderson or Mrs. Langtry — called the Jersey Lily, having the friendship of the King, when he was the Prince of Wales.

It is 6 o'clock and the girl never fails to go home for dinner, because the American girl can and will eat.

That is the first time she sees her parents. She shakes hands with papa and mama and tells them, what she has done the whole day. And the good people, who were toiling the whole day, look up to their lovely daughter, saying: «What a girl! What a girl! Ain't she a dandy? Ain't she a beauty?» And they are right. That girl would never do anything that is wrong and their parents know it. They brought her up that way on the free American soil. Dinner is large too. To a steak the servants bring in 6 or 7 different kind of vegetables at once. Fish, devilcrabs, lobster, prairie chicken, deer, pine apples, hot or cold tea. Médoc or St. Julien wine is served. For Champagne, Pommery Grand sec, Perrier. Joutet or lately Árpád Haraszty's California sec. The dinner takes an hour and a half, then the gentlemen go to the smoking room, the girl plays on the piano or on a banjo. At 8 o'clock they get ready for the Italian opera or go to the Madison Square Garden and when there is no Banquet or Ball at Delmonico's or in the Astoria, they go home, to begin it again. Such is the life of an American girl.

For good Pianos apply to: Heckenast Gusztáv, Gizella-tér 2. Budapest.

Az előkelő közönség figyelmébe ajánljuk **Bencze és Társa** Budapest, IV. ker., Váci-utca 2. sz. **czipőkülönlegességek** raktárát. Mértékszerinti rendelmények elfogadtnak.

Labour Legislation and Social Reform in Hungary.

AS FOR agricultural labourers, a National Insurance Institute was established by an Act of 1900 which includes all labour, both male and female, employed in agriculture. It is not, however, based on compulsory insurance as the employer is, except in one case to be mentioned hereafter, under no obligation to insure the employed. Any agricultural labourer between the ages of 14 and 35 may join the Institute which is practically a branch office of our Ministry (Board) of Agriculture and is supported by state subsidy.

The ordinary members are divided into four classes. In Class I the weekly contribution is 20 fillér (= 2 d), that of Class II 11 fillér, that of Class III 5 fillér and that of Class IV 10 fillér (= 1 d).

Extraordinary membership may be obtained by any labourer, male or female, who remits one crown (= 10 d) annually in fees.

The «sick-aid fund» provides the following assistance:

1. Class I: in case of accident gratuitous medical attendance, medicines and surgical appliances. A labourer who, in consequence of a disablement, is rendered incapable of earning more than one half of the daily wage allocated to him is entitled to receive, for a period not exceeding 60 days, a daily allowance of one crown: a disablement continuing over this period is met by a grant of 10 crowns monthly covering the entire illness. In case of death by accident a final payment of 400 crowns is made to the family; if there is no family, a sum of 100 crowns is set aside for funeral expenses. Any member who has been on the books of the Institute for at least 10 years and is, for any reason whatsoever, rendered entirely incapable of work, is entitled to receive a sum of ten crowns monthly for life or till such time as he may recover his capacity for labour. Any member who has not called upon the funds of the Institute receives, at his 65-th year, a sum of 100 crowns. The family of any member of this class who dies from causes other than accidental is entitled to 200 crowns after 5 years', 250 crowns after 10 years' and 270 crowns after 15 years' membership.

2) Class II: the ordinary members of this class receive, in case of disablement or death by accident, the same assistance as those of Class I. In other cases the sum received is only half of that granted to members of Class I.

3) Class III: the members of this class insure, merely for their families; and the extent of the assistance received depends upon the age of the member at the time of joining the Institute. The assistance fluctuates between 60 and 200 crowns.

4) Class IV: the members of this class insure for a certain sum payable either to themselves or their assigns on the attainment of a certain age.

(To be continued.)

Ecclesiastical Notes in Budapest.

Church of England.

THE ONLY SERVICES of the Church of England in Hungary are conducted by the S. P. G. Chaplain of Budapest, in the Hotel Hungaria at Budapest (by kind permission of the Manager), and in the Church at Tata-Tóváros (by permission of His Excellency Count Francis Eszterházy). Holy Communion is administered on the first, third and fifth Sundays of the month at 8.15 a. m., and on other Sundays after Morning Prayer, which commences at 10.30 every Sunday. There is usually evening service at Tata-Tóváros at 4 p. m on Sunday. — On the great Festivals and on Ash Wednesday and Good Friday special services are arranged.

Honvéd-utca 28. II. 6.

M. R. SHARP.

*

Reformed Church.

The Church Services in the English language conducted in connection with the United Free Church of Scotland Mission are held every Sunday at 11.15 a. m. in the Reformed Church, Hold-utca (beside the Cultusministerium). All who understand the language are made heartily welcome. Hungarian service is held on Sundays at 10 o'clock and the Ladies' Bible class at 4.30 in the large Hall, Hold-utca 17. On Wednesday the Ladies' Work Party meets at 5 o'clock, and Evangelistic Addresses or Lantern Lectures in the Hungarian and German languages are given at 7 o'clock in the same Hall. On Friday evenings at 7.30 Bible Lectures, also in Hungarian and German, are delivered in the hall, Erzsébet-körút 7.

V., Hold-u. 17.

JAS. T. WEBSTER.



Important notice for Tourists.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the increasing number of inquiries from the travelling public, «Hungary» has established a special Department for the use of English and Americans visiting this country.

A register is kept exclusively reserved for Hotels, Pensions, Schools, Business Houses etc. in all parts of Hungary.

Strangers are therefore invited to apply personally or by letter, when every information and assistance will be afforded them free of any charge whatever.

Address: The Information Office «HUNGARY» VIII., Csepregy-u. 2. Budapest. — Telephone 89—52.

«Hungary» is published on every 1-st and 15-th of each month.

Copies of this paper can be perused by travellers at all the best Hotels, Cafes, Restaurants and Clubs.

Single copies may be obtained at all the Cigar Stores, Booksellers and Railway Stations.

Stranger's Guide to Budapest.

BRITISH CONSULATE. Váci-körút 26. 10 to 3. — Ame-

rican CONSULATE General. Mária-Valéria-u. 15/a. 9:30—12:30 P. M.

Depot of the British & Foreign Bible Society is at IV., Deák-tér 4. — Agent, Mr. C. Wiederkehr.

Depot of the Religious Tract Society of London is at V., Alkotmány-u. 15. — Superintendent, Rev. J. T. Webster.

Messrs. Könyves Kálmán, has a permanent free Art Exhibition at Nagymező-utca 37—39 Budapest which should be visited by all tourists. The pictures are on sale daily.



NOTICE

This Journal has been started with the object of bringing **Hungary** before the British and American people in order that his country should be thoroughly known and understood by the English speaking people.

After kind perusal, you will greatly oblige by drawing the attention of your friends to the contents of this journal, which possibly will interest them so that they may desire to have the regular issue of the same forwarded.

Back numbers may always be obtained from the publisher of «Hungary».

*

«Hungary» will be sent to subscribers **post free** for **14 Crowns**, England and America **13 Shillings and 4d per annum**, payable in advance. **Cheques, Post Office Orders or Postal Orders** should be made payable to the Publisher of «Hungary», and addressed VIII., Csepreghy-u. 2. Budapest. Telephone: 89—52.

*

Owing to the large amount of interest attracted by the **special contents** and **artistic illustrations** in «Hungary» it has been decided to publish the complete issues of 1903 to 1906 ready bound in a beautiful **Album**. Reduced **Price 14 Crowns**, England and America **16 Crowns** (¹³/₄) Post free. *Orders should be sent early to the manager of «Hungary»* VIII., Csepreghy-u. 2. Budapest. — Teleph.: 89—52.



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«Hungary» is *interesting and informing*: — Inland subscription 14 korona, Foreign 16 korona per annum post free.

Commercial Bank in the High Tátra.

The Hungarian Commercial Banking Company (Pester ung. Commerzialbank) Estb. in 1841, whose head quarters are in Budapest, V., Dorottya-u. 1, has arranged to open a branch at Tátra-Füred, which will be a very great convenience to all parties travelling in that district.

The Bank undertakes every kind of banking transaction; English cheques, letters of Credit may be cashed etc. etc.

The share capital of this Bank is K 35,000,000, and the reserved fund K 36,000,000.

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Budapest, IV., Deák Ferencz-utca 17.

A Budapesti Közuti Vaspálya Társaság közgyűlése.
A Budapesti Közuti Vaspálya Társaság Jellinek Henrik m. kir. udvari tanácsos, elnökgazgató elnöklésével pénteken tartotta közgyűlését. Elnök megnyitván a közgyűlést, konstatálja annak határozatképességét és bejelenti, hogy 730 szavazat képviseletében 76 részvényes jelent meg. Az évi jelentés, melyet már ismertettünk, részletesen beszámol a lefolyt év tevékenységéről és az elért üzleti eredményről. Az üzleti zárszámra szerint rendelkezésre álló felesleg 3,077.316 korona 50 fillért tesz ki. Az igazgatóság javasolja, hogy az összegből a 99.628 darab részvény után az 5 százalékos kamattal együtt darabonként 26 korona osztalék, vagyis 2,590.328 korona a 7449 darab élvezeti jegy után darabonként 16 korona, osztalék, vagyis 119.184 korona kifizettség és a nyerményjutalékok után fennmaradó 125.107 korona 50 fillér új számlára elővitessék. A jelentések előterjesztése után Schwartz Vilmos dr., Opler Emil dr., Herz Lajos dr., Balogh Albin és Kemény Miklós részvényesek szólaltak föl és fölvilágosításokat kértek az előterjesztések egyes pontjaira vonatkozólag. Jellinek Henrik elnök készségével megadja a kért fölvilágosításokat, előrebocsátván, hogy az igazgatóság, mint eddig, úgy ezután is megszivlel és tanulmány tárgyává tesz minden gyakorlati irányú megjegyzést és javaslatot. Általánosságban mindig szemelőtt tartja az igazgatóság, hogy a közérdeket összhangba hozza a társaság érdekeivel.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Budapest, Hungary.

Under section 172 of the consular regulations all American citizens residing for an uncertain period in the district of this consulate general are invited to register themselves at once in this office.

FRANK DYER CHESTER,
Consul General.



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Dupla-szivattyú
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Fonciére Pesti Biztosító-Intézet. A Fonciére Pesti Biztosító-Intézet életbiztosítási osztályánál folyó év első negyedében 1337 ajánlat 5,578.802 kor. biztosítási tőkére és 1620 korona járadékra nyújtott be; 1181 kötvény 4,780.895 korona tőkéről és 7620 koronajáradékról állítatott ki. A díjbevétel 1,143.060 korona 17 fillére rug. Haláleset 80 jelentetett 354.430 korona összegről. Egyszermind utalunk ama különös kedvezményekre, melyeket ezen hazai intézet alapítva 1864-ben 3 millió korona részvénytőkével, nyereség és díjtartalékai és évi bevétele körülbőlül 31 millió korona, az életbiztosításnál nyújt.

1. Hadbiztosítást díjpótlék nélkül 20.000 korona határáig a biztosított tőke feléről a közös hadsereg és honvédség, 30.000 korona erejéig a népfőlkelők védkötelezettjeire nézve. (Hivatásszerű katonáknak mérsékelt díjpótlék mellett.)

2. A föltételek értelmében a biztosítás érvényének megtámadhatatlansága még az esetben is, ha a biztosított párba vagy öngyilkosság folytán halt volna el, vagy ha utólag kitűnnék, hogy a biztosított a biztosítás alapjául szolgáló ajánlatban lényeges körülményre nézve tévedett.

3. 1, 3 vagy 5 évi nyereségfelosztással egybekötött biztosításokat eszközöl.

4. A biztosításnak 3 évi fennállása után a biztosításra jutányos föltételek mellett a) kölcsönt ad, vagy azt b) visszavásárolja, vagy c) minden további díjfizetés nélkül kiházasítási biztosításoknál tőkésítést eszközöl a nélkül, hogy a félnek utóbbiért folyamodnia kellene.

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Az Adria mérlege. Az Adria m. kir. tengerhajós részvénytársaság igazgatósága most állapította meg az 1906. üzletév mérlegét, mely a múlt évről új számlára áthozott 86.459 korona 10 fillér hozzászámításával 1,343.036 korona 25 fillér tiszta nyereséggel záródik és 318.825 korona 98 fillérral kedvezőbb, mint az előző évben. A mérleg a társulat szerződése értelmében a kereskedelmiügyi miniszterhez terjesztetik föl jóváhagyás végett és a közgyűlést e hónap 29-én fogják megtartani. Az igazgatóság elhatározta, hogy a nyereség fölosztására nézve a közgyűlésnek részvényenként 20 korona osztalék fizetését fogja indítványozni, valamint azt is, hogy a rendes tartalékalap az alapszabályokban előírt összegben felül külön 68.312 korona 88 fillérral javadalmaztassék, miáltal a tartalékalap 3,400.000 koronára emelkedik. Elhatározta továbbá az igazgatóság, hogy az Adria huszonöt éves fennállása emlékére a közgyűlésnek egy százezer koronás alap létesítését javasolja, a mely alap a baleset vagy betegség esetén segítségre szoruló szárazföldi vagy tengerész-alkalmazottak támogatására fog szolgálni.



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